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May 11, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Doctor

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VOL. II MAY 11, 1918 No. 24

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

Where Is Your State?

IF we are rather especially insistent on the merits of the *Woman Citizen* this week, blame Mrs. Isabelle Strong Allen for it. Mrs. Allen, who is superintendent of the Legislative Department of the Oshkosh W. C. T. U., has just written us as follows:

"I will not wait longer to tell you of our family's enjoyment of the splendid *Woman Citizen* of April 27th. When we four had read it, I gave it to a friend, with this message on the margin: 'Pass it on, please; too good to enjoy alone.'

"Among 'The fifty bests' that we first marked are:

¶ "the Civil War argument for immediate war-time enfranchisement of women;

¶ "sorrow and comradeship dynamic forces, united, will rend war machine;

¶ "digest of the widely-quoted Bankers' Trust Company table on Liberty Loan.

¶ "Italy swinging along;

¶ "those funny, funny stories and cartoons:—how our boys in hospital, trench and ship, even the bird-men, will chuckle over the 'Rastus' mule and cavalry horses, the cow and the same old fight stories, and chortle over Mrs. J. W. W.'s untimely and pathetic disclosures to the enemy of the breaches in her fortress, and of Solons who talk without promising and promise only to think better of it;

¶ "the pearls that fell, with diamonds and rubies, from the lips of the convention speakers and that gleam in the editorial notes. The glowing thoughts that breathe present a strong contrast to each unhappy utterance of the unfortunate quintet, two mentioned above, a Mrs. E. F. of Massachusetts, C. S. (un-) Fairchild and H. (un-) Wise W., whose minds drop blighting, ugly stinging things in the blundering effort to block and blacken the suffrage cause.

¶ "'Your Vote in the County' furnishes the reason for lending the *Woman Citizen* to a friend four miles out on the Inter-urban line.

"This local Union through its Legislative Department stands ready to help by the spoken and written word in bringing complete enfranchisement, under general outlines in the only suffrage publication available as a working guide."

If the *Woman Citizen* can be as helpful as that in one number, our circulation chairmen have a strong argument for the subscriber, who gets 52 such numbers for one dollar.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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Third Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

April 27th	*May 4th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. New Jersey	4. New Jersey
5. Minnesota	5. Minnesota
6. Iowa	6. Iowa
7. Michigan	7. Michigan
8. Ohio	8. Ohio
9. New York	9. New York
10. Alabama	10. New Hampshire
11. Wisconsin, New Hampshire	11. Alabama
12. Massachusetts	12. Wisconsin
13. Virginia	13. Virginia
14. Maine	14. Massachusetts
15. Louisiana	15. Maine
16. Pennsylvania	16. Louisiana
17. Maryland	17. Maryland, Pennsylvania
18. Texas, Connecticut	18. Connecticut, Texas
19. Kentucky	19. West Virginia
20. Rhode Island, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Dakota	20. Kentucky 21. South Carolina 22. Mississippi, Arkansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island
21. Nebraska	23. Nebraska
22. Washington	24. Washington
23. Vermont, Tennessee	25. Tennessee, Vermont

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(Jus Suffragii)

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This sentence is taken from a letter written by one of the *Woman Citizen* subscribers living in Detroit, Michigan. Do not let your subscription lapse. Your renewal is important to the success of the only Woman's National Political Weekly.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

May 11, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Forty Million Women Enfranchised in War Time

AS the *Woman Citizen* goes to press on Wednesday of this week *finis* is about to be written on the last page of the Book of Woman Suffrage in the Congress of the United States. That the vote in the Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be called within a few days from this writing is assured, unless some unforeseen complication develops. That the vote on the Amendment itself will score for it the necessary two-thirds majority, nobody really doubts. That the forty years' struggle for this measure should end in its acceptance as a feature of America's fighting program for world-wide democracy must come to women as a moving indication of the deep honesty of purpose behind that program.

Suffrage as a war measure.

Since the war began, we have said it unceasingly. Its unanswerable logic finds its best demonstration in the figures that cover the tremendous strides made by the cause throughout the world within the last three years.

Involved in a vast war and war-time problems, numerous states and nations have yet taken time to enfranchise approximately 40,000,000 women.

This does not include the vast number of American women, approximately 20,000,000, who are now assured full suffrage as a result of the tremendous wave of suffrage sentiment that is sweeping the world.

In each instance these victories have been gained, or initiated, within the period of the war, and they reflect the determination of leading statesmen and political leaders to regard woman suffrage as a genuine war measure.

Almost without exception it has been the sole political question, outside of those directly connected with the conduct and the management of the war, which has received serious attention in the world's legislative bodies.

Nine great states and nations have extended the suffrage to their women since 1915.

In point of numbers Russia heads the list with approximately 26,000,000 enfranchised women. Great Britain comes next with 6,000,000, and New York follows with practically 3,000,000 new citizens; other suffrage gains within the last three years have been: British Columbia, 81,727 women; Manitoba, 103,160; Alberta, 75,084; Saskatchewan, 96,751; Ontario, 718,543; Denmark, 803,986; an approximate total of 37,000,000.

Within the last year partial suffrage, ranging from presidential to municipal, has been granted to the women of the following states: Texas, 999,166; Michigan, 786,033; Arkansas, 351,994; Nebraska, 298,040; Rhode Island, 166,391; Vermont, 106,883; and North Dakota, 122,406.

A definite pledge of suffrage for the women of Italy has been voiced by Premier Orlando. Redeeming this pledge will add more than 10,000,000 to the number of eligible women voters.

The French government, also, has held out promise of the speedy emancipation of the women of that country as soon as the pressing problems of the conduct of the war can be settled.

King Albert of Belgium is reported to have said that one of the first reform measures to be taken up on the restoration of Belgium to the Belgian people will be the enfranchisement of the women of that country.

In Hungary woman suffrage is a live issue today, and important concessions have been promised by political leaders.

Rumania is another European country which has reached the stage of promise of suffrage for women.

It is since the war began that the campaign for the extension of full suffrage to women has gained its greatest impetus in America.

The war's end will see self-government an established fact in America as in Europe.

That three-fourths of the states stand ready to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment whenever the Senate passes it on to them does not admit of question.

Whyettes?

"OFFICERETTE."
"Conductorette."
"Yeomanette."
"Farmerette."
"Motorcyclette."
Whyettes?

Or, if we must have them, let's have, too, the stokerette, the longshoremanette, and the gunnerette.

Living down the diminutive is one of woman's war problems.

It's all very well to be an "ette" when one leads a doll's house existence of frills and fluffs and gay refrains.

But out as close to the firing line as women have to move today, being an "ette" is about as satisfying as being a war nurse without military rank.

Don't Talk Like a Prussian

THE place where opposition to suffrage centers is in Berlin. Not opposition to woman suffrage only, but to any suffrage at all. All the world around, save only in Germany, there has been an advance in human freedom since the war broke out. Definite electoral reforms among the Allied nations, extending the franchise to new groups of citizens, have been achieved already or are in process of achievement. In America also this is true. Since August, 1914, three states have granted full suffrage to women; two have granted primary suffrage; several others have made striking extensions in women's political voting power, and the House of Representatives has voted for the national enfranchisement of women. Germany out of all the world has locked its doors against human freedom.

A few days ago the lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected equal suffrage by a vote of 235 to 183. Equal suffrage in this instance did not mean and was never intended to mean equality between men and women, for the proposal of Herr Braun to permit "the right to vote to begin on the twentieth birthday without regard to sex" had been previously rejected.

The Prussian Electoral Reform Bill was intended to equalize the voting privileges of males only. Yet even so, it made no headway.

The Prussian government knows what it is about. It knows that on the basis of popular representation it could not carry on its slow and relentless domination of the many by the few. Electoral reform inside the Central Powers spells defeat for German pretensions to world power.

On the other hand, the Allies know what they are about. Making the world safe for democracy is a move of all the people for all the people.

They cannot expect to win their cause on one front if they lose it on another.

They cannot fight for and against democracy at the same moment any more than Germany can fight for and against autocracy at the same moment.

The Central Powers and the Allies are therefore each running true to type. To which type do you belong? If you say the women of the United States should wait until after the war to seek their political freedom, you are making use of the identical argument used in the Prussian Diet in April against any electoral reform whatsoever.

At this juncture of the world's struggle for freedom can you afford to talk like a Prussian?

"Seeds of Dynamite"

REPUBLICS are less inclined than monarchies to make wars of aggression. In the discussion in the American press as to what will happen after the war it has repeatedly been suggested that the Allies, if they should be in a position to dictate the peace terms, ought to make Germany a republic. It has been objected that this would be interfering with another country's internal affairs; and in reply it has been stated that the Allies would only be following the precedent set by Germany herself, since she imposed a republican form of government on France after the Franco-Prussian War, believing that France would be less dangerous to Germany as a republic than as a monarchy.

This argument has been widely circulated in the press, and, as copied in the *Woman Citizen*, has been challenged by the opponents of suffrage.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian War the French Emperor was a prisoner in the hands of Germans. It was uncertain whether the French empire would be restored or a French republic established. "The Republic was preferable in German eyes." ("A Short History of Germany," by Ernest F. Henderson, the Macmillan Co., Volume II, page 446.) But on this occasion Prussia did not use compulsion. Free elections were held throughout France and a National Assembly was chosen. Various members were monarchists, but they could not agree on a candidate for the throne, so the country got along famously without a king, and the present republic was gradually evolved.

Long may it live and flourish!

Germany desired a republican form of government for France, but the initiative to establish that government was taken by France. This, however, in no way establishes the absurd claim of the anti-suffragists that the present French republic was "reborn" because the original French revolution had refused to let women vote.

In this connection it is amusing to recall the holy horror of the French revolution which used to be expressed by American anti-suffragists until quite recent times. Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, the president of the now defunct "Illinois Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women," flooded the country with a printed circular declaring that the French revolution had scattered over the world the dynamite from which had sprung the seeds that gave birth to all the modern woman's movements. We made fun of her mixed metaphor, pointing out that dynamite does not bear seeds, neither do seeds give birth to movements. Today our anti-suffragists, though Tories to the marrow of their bones, sing the French revolution's praises. Verily the world moves!

A. S. B.

Are You for Suffrage?

IF you are, are you always on the job?

Do you make use of every chance that comes your way to make the case for suffrage?

If you don't, read this letter from Colonel W. O. Owen, Curator of the Army Medical Museum, and be ashamed of yourself.

The letter was written to Major William F. Snow, and it says:

MY DEAR SNOW:

I can only say that I hope and pray with you that the war will speed up your campaign, but do not forget, my dear fellow, that there are two large classes upon whom you lay the weight of carrying this burden that you have in hand. They, and they alone, can put it across; they, and they alone, can reach the great sisterhood of wives and mothers, and it is they who must, by the force of public opinion, accomplish these things that you have in view—they are the female practitioners and trained nurses; they know the truth in its broad nakedness, God bless them! I hope they will realize the enormous importance of woman suffrage, enabling them to carry this across. To my mind woman suffrage is the greatest factor that has appeared upon the horizon in my day for the improvement of the moral and physical welfare of mankind.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. O. OWEN.

In answer to a question about the letter, Colonel Snow said:

"It expresses only the thought that is in my own mind, the needs of which were sown in my mind by one of the greatest brains it has ever been my privilege to know—my own mother. I would not be true to myself if I felt or thought that my own brain was of better material than that of the woman who gave me birth, and made all that is good in me what it is."

Keeping the Antis Guessing

TIME was when the antis stock-in-trade was the dangerous fire-brand quality of woman. Then war came, and the fire-brandish lady seemed likely to become an asset. Far be it from antis to credit suffragists with explosive qualities when dynamics are in fashion.

Therefore the suffragists who had just adapted their minds to being terrorists were suddenly brought to book for being pacifists. It was now their sheeplike submission to their country's dangers which had become so intolerable.

Mr. Judson C. Welliver, newspaper writer, and for the past year special London correspondent for the New York *Sun*, has brought back a timely refutation of the anti-suffragists' war-time charge against the suffragists.

In an interview quoted in the Washington *Star*, Mr. Welliver recalls that it has been said that English women got the vote because the conservatives hoped they would fall in line with the early peace idea. "If so," says Mr. Welliver, "the conservatives must be sorely disappointed. The women are the radicals, they want the war pushed to a conclusion. Both in this respect and in their industrial part in the war, women have fully justified their demand for suffrage.

"One hears more talk here of British labor unrest than is heard in England. The demands of British labor are not for a premature peace, but for a rearrangement of things after peace comes which shall justify the war. In the making, right now in England, is a future genuine democracy—a democracy in which some radical experiments will be tried."

Mr. Welliver goes on to predict a long war, one that shall strain the resources of all the Allied countries. Women of Great Britain see far ahead. They too are bracing themselves for an intolerable strain and are thanking God that their men, with whom they are working shoulder to shoulder, have given them new political powers with which to meet the future.

Suffrage Briefs

THE WOMAN'S DIVISION of the New York County Republican Committee has inaugurated a drive for a record breaking enrollment of the Republican women in that county. May 25 is the day appointed by the board of elections for the enrollment of women in the primaries. It is expected that women Republican district leaders and helpers to the number of 4,000 will work on this enrollment campaign. The plan calls for a house to house canvass, thus establishing a personal acquaintance with the new voters. The county organization of women leaders is practically completed and the canvass under their direction will start at once. In some districts the work is already well under way, and seventy-five per cent. of the women have been personally interviewed by the Republican women captains.

TAMMANY wigwam has ceased being the home of the braves only. On Tuesday, May 7, all its traditions were shattered and for the first time in its history, women were elected to its Executive Committee.

There were thirty-two women in this distinguished first group and five more are to be elected. After this Tammany's organization will be a symbol of the new ideal in politics—absolute equality between the sexes. Thirty-seven men and thirty-seven women will make up its guiding force.

These women will serve until the fall primaries when they, or others, will be chosen from the duly elected women members of the General Committee of the Democratic Party for each of the assembly districts of the city.

The women are reported to have been quite at their ease and they even seized the opportunity to propose a measure characteristically high-minded, impersonal and pertinent to the country's needs. They moved that the committee go on record as favoring legislation in Washington which would put the "nurses of the Red Cross on the same footing as regards rank as the members of the military establishment."

This was the first motion ever put by a woman in the councils of the Tammany organization, and it was passed unanimously. Leader Charles E. Murphy is said to have beamed with smiles. He complimented the women on the place they are taking in politics. "I was very much impressed," said he. "These women are real leaders. They seemed earnest and very much interested."

Suffrage in the Senate

(Special to the Woman Citizen)

SUFFRAGISTS prepare to have your vocabulary deleted. "The suffrage situation in the Senate" is about to pass into the limbo of forgotten phrases. Day by day and inch by inch that situation has been moving forward to the point where it could be tipped over the edge, until now at last that delectable denouement is in sight. May even have come to pass before this is read.

Today, Monday, Senator Jones, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, moved to obtain consent to make the Federal Suffrage Amendment the special order of business on Friday of this week. Of the sixty-one Senators present, forty lined up in favor of the motion and twenty-one against it. As the Vice-President ruled that a two-thirds majority was required, the motion was lost by one vote. Senator Jones then announced that he would call up his motion again on Friday, and there the matter rests at the close of this the sixth day of May.

Whether the vote be called for Friday or a few days later, the point is, it is about to be called, and the suffragists' long tryst with anxiety will be over. Nobody has ever doubted the outcome in the Senate, but the unfortuitous and delaying circumstances that have punctuated the winter have been as unprecedented as that winter's snows. Of six Senators who have died during the year, five were suffragists. Of twenty-four Senators who were called out of Washington during one recent week, twenty were suffragists—and so it has gone, week by week, since January 10. Only women as wise and patient and capable as those at Suffrage House could have borne up under the insuperable strain of it all.

And today it is assumed to be as good as over. The outlook is too bright to countenance any thought of defeat. Besides, no suffragist knows the meaning of that word, anyway. Postponement? Just possibly. But defeat never.

Today's line-up was by no means complete, 35 Senators not being heard from. Nor was it an accurate test of the suffrage strength in the Senate, some opponents of immediate consideration being committed to the passage of the amendment whenever it comes to vote.

Those who voted to take up the resolution next Friday were: Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Henderson, Hollis, Jones of New Mexico, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Nugent, Nolan, Pittman, Randell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Thompson and Walsh—20.

Republicans—Calder, Colt, Curtis, France, Gallinger, Gronna, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Lenroot, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren and Watson—20. Total, 40.

Those voting against were: Democrats—Bankhead, Fletcher, Hardwick, Martin, Pomerene, Read, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmonds, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Tillman, Trammell, Vardaman and Williams—16.

Republicans—Dillingham, Knox, Dodge, McLean and Weeks, 5. Total, 21.

The Voice of Millions of Women

AT the eleventh hour women of the country are massing their strength to urge the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. In Hot Springs, Arkansas, the biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 2,500,000 women, sent a resolution to the Senate to act favorably on the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously and was sent to Washington, follows:

"The fourteenth biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at Hot Springs, Ark., representing 2,500,000 women of the United States, earnestly request your honorable body to take immediate favorable action on the pending resolution to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the several state legislatures that democracy in the United States may be complete."

At the Indianapolis Convention, in April, a similar resolution was sent to the Senate from the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association speaking for 2,000,000 women in its organization.

New York City's 322 affiliated clubs, representing 125,000 women of the Greater City, have within the past few days also called upon the Senate to pass "at once" the Federal Suffrage Amendment enfranchising women of America and "establishing at home that democracy for which men of this country have been called to fight abroad."

This resolution from New York City woman voters was passed unanimously and ordered sent to President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall; to Senator Thomas Martin, Democratic leader; and to Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican leader. It was also sent to New York's two Senators, William Calder and James Wadsworth, Jr. These women voters represent the largest organized group of women in the city.

What Florida Women Want

THE Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 10,000 of the most intelligent women of the State, various local non-affiliated clubs, the Business Women's League, etc., has adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The women of the nation are being called upon to share the burdens and responsibilities incidental to our country's present crisis; and,

WHEREAS, Although they are responding patriotically to that call, we feel that their patriotism would be immensely more effective if they were made citizens of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The Provinces of Canada and European countries, such as England, France and others, are enfranchising their women in war time; and,

WHEREAS, The war is being fought professedly to vindicate "the right of those who submit to authority to have voice in the government"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the President to use his power as President to assist in passing the amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, as a war-measure; and that we appeal to the Congress of the United States to pass this amendment during the present session; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, to the leaders in the Senate, and to the United States Senators from Florida, Hon. Park Trammell and Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher.

By No Means Excluding Men

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Dade County, Florida, unanimously endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment at its recent session at Miami. They further called upon Senators Fletcher and Trammell of that state to vote "yes" when the Amendment should be before the Senate for a vote.

A Call to Women

MR. WILL H. HAYS, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is urging the participation of Republican women in national politics. Mr. Hays has been up and down the land to strengthen the Republican organization. He has seen women's work in suffrage states, systematically articulated in Colorado where "there is a woman for every man in every organization committee, from the State Committee right down to the Precinct Committee," more loosely organized in Wyoming, yet always a factor in state government. And Mr. Hays is urging women all over the nation to work shoulder to shoulder with men.

May 7 he said to New York Republicans:

"Political parties exist in order that men and women of certain well-defined political faiths should come together and impress that faith upon the Government. There should be no question of personal gain. Everything should be centred upon the advancement of the Government by the bettering of the laws and principles under which we live.

"With these conditions, there is no reason why women should not have the fullest participation in all affairs of the political parties."

Flood Tide in Woman's Favor

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, in response to a wire from the suffragists of San Antonio, requesting that she tell her own story of the victory, told the following, forwarded to the *Woman Citizen* by Mrs. Helen Moore, vice-president of the state association:

"Once upon a time a very fair and beautiful mansion was builded, the building of it covered many years and the laborers on it were legion.

"First there came those who cleared away the stones and bushes, and drained away the unhealthy waters on the site, and laid the foundation. They labored mightily and with no encouragement, because all who came by ridiculed them and jeered at them for wasting time on a building which could not stand even if they succeeded in clearing the ground for it; mostly those who jeered passed on, but here and there one remained to watch and later to help.

"These laborers, one by one, went to their long reward with nothing save their vision of the finished structure to cheer them. Then came others and builded the walls, and laid off the rooms, and many more stopped to help them as the building assumed shape and beauty, but these, too, mostly were gathered to their fathers before the building was complete, having given much of their lives to the work.

"A new generation took up the work, but these laborers, and there were many thousands of them, spent only a few years of their youth in crowning the walls with a roof.

"One day the people passing saw that a beautiful structure was nearing completion, a fair and stately mansion indeed. And they acclaimed the leader of the builders with shouts of joy and congratulations, saying, 'You have builded wisely and well, and many who shall rest in this house hereafter will call your name blessed.'

"But the builder was an honest workman and knew in his heart that to the vision of those who had cleared the rough ground and laid the foundation, and perished amid the ridicule of the unseeing public, honor and thanks were due, and that he had but followed teachably in the footsteps of those great ones who had seen, by the light of the spirit only, what it had been given him to see in actual form and color.

"And this is my story of the Suffrage Victory that we have won, not by the leadership of a few, but by the labor of many. And it is to these early builders who labored without reward I bring the laurel wreath of victory today and lay it at their feet with a heart overflowing with gratitude.

"For every honest workman among us must acknowledge that their task was a million times harder than ours, for the tide of public sentiment was set dead against them, and theirs was the task of turning it so that today it is almost a flood tide in our favor."

THE bill to permit the women of Great Britain to act as solicitors has passed its third reading in the House of Lords by a vote of 47 to 19, and at this writing is awaiting action by the House of Commons. This is one of the first steps in advance for women since the passage of the Representation of the People Bill, and marks the end of one of the longest and hardest struggles for professional recognition ever waged by the women of any land.

LOUISIANA came very near being one of the first states in the Union to grant suffrage to women. This interesting bit of suffrage history is recalled in a recent interview with Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, who has very recently returned from a stay in Louisiana.

"I was told by those familiar with the situation that Louisiana has long been tolerant toward the enfranchisement of women," said Mrs. Youmans, "and that it came near giving the women full franchise rights some twenty or more years ago when the new state constitution was under consideration. The question of woman suffrage was prominently heard in debates at that time and was favorably received by a large number of the delegates. It was killed by a politician, who had no reason to expect the favor of the women, but the taxpayers' right to vote on bond issues was bestowed upon the women and they still retain and exercise that measure of suffrage."

In spite of that setback, so long ago, suffrage has grown in popularity and strength in this very southern state until it is one of the live issues of the day.

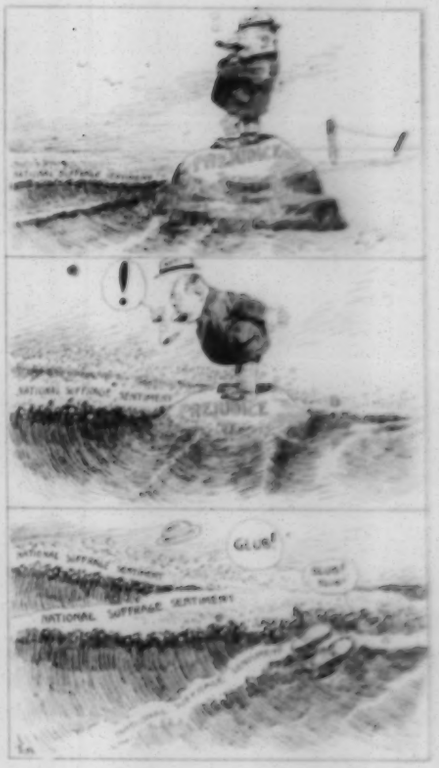
Women Ask Vote in M. E. Church, South

TO any one who believes that Southern women do not want to vote, the story of the seethings and boilings of democracy in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,, held in Atlanta, Georgia, the first week in May, tells a tale.

Introduction of memorials and resolutions from the district conferences calling for important changes in the laws of the Church featured the second day's session of the conference. Several of these proposed measures, especially those asking laity rights for women, enlarged powers of laymen, the removal of the time limit on preachers and presiding elders, and the creation of episcopal districts, were taken to indicate that a spiritual fight would be made for the further democratization of Southern Methodism.

The memorial of the women's missionary council, headed by Miss Belle Bennett, of Richmond Ky., was presented by the Rev. C. O. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga. The paper declared that the hour had come when the women of the church be allowed all the privileges enjoyed by the men in the church. A strong plea was made asking that the discipline be amended to give women every right not only as members, but as officials in the church. Similar memorials were also presented by the north Texas conference, the Illinois conference, the Virginia conference and the Fort Worth, Texas, district conference.

What was considered a radical measure by many delegates was the memorial presented by the Texas conference asking that laymen be invited to sit with the presiding elders in the bishop's cabinet when making appointments of ministers.



A Ninety-Two Per Cent Poll

THE American Association of Engineers recently took a poll of its members, numbering several thousand in Chicago and vicinity, to ascertain their attitude on equal suffrage. The result was 92 per cent in favor, and 8 per cent opposed. "This vote represents the sentiment of the leading engineers and technical men who are today the principal figures in the world's war for democracy, which is based largely upon the engineering principles," said the secretary of the association in his letter to the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, reporting the result of the poll.

Women Experts Go to France

WITH Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York City, who sailed this week for France in the interests of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., were three women experts, who are on their way to join the hospitals.

Miss Harriet Marple, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently served an apprenticeship of many months under Dr. Messinger in the Dakin-Carrel paraffine treatment for cuts and burns. Miss Marple gained her experience in the Carnegie steel works, where there were often from fifteen to twenty cuts and burns a day. She has also specialized in the Ambrine treatment of wounds.

Miss Mary Quain had a successful sanitarium for children in Honolulu, Hawaii, before the war. She is now on the way to France to put her experience to the use of children in devastated districts.

Mrs. Sarah Olds, the third member of Mrs. Brown's group, gained her experience as a worker for children in the Department of Health of the City of New York.

The Varied Interests o

HON. MAGGIE SMITH HATHAWAY

THE LADY FROM RAVALLI

HER OUT-OF-DOOR OFFICE

ONE of the two women first elected to the Montana Legislature and the first woman to preside over the House, is Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, member from Ravalli. She conducted a personal campaign on a state wide prohibition platform as Democratic nominee for Legislature in a normally Republican county.

As a legislator, here are some of the things Mrs. Hathaway has stood for: She is state chairman of the Committee on Public Morals. She has introduced seven measures, five of which passed the House. She drafted Montana's first Mother's Pension Bill; introduced the prohibition memorial to Congress; made the speech that won the eight-hour law for women; fought for the Child Welfare division. She made an independent tour of her state for woman suffrage and prohibition in the suffrage campaign of 1914, which put Montana on the suffrage map.

Why shouldn't she do all of these things and do them well? She derives from the old Adams family of Massachusetts, who sent men to Congress and the White House. She is a real Yankee by way of Ohio and the Western Reserve. When a friend once said of her that she was lucky, she said, "No, not lucky, just persistent and insistent."

Yankee grit, maybe. But if she had stayed in Massachusetts her state would have voted her incompetent for the ballot—or to sit in the state legislature.

IN FEBRUARY, 1918, SHE CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF THE GRAIN FARMERS, OFFERING THE SERVICES OF THE WOMEN OF THE STATE TO SERVE IN THE FIELDS THIS FALL TO HARVEST THE CROPS IF NECESSARY

AND THIS WAS NO IDLE BOAST, FOR SHE CAN MAKE HER OFFER GOOD. SHE RUNS A MANLESS FARM UNDER THE SHADOWS OF THE BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS, HITCHING HER TEAM OF HORSES TO HER OWN PLOW

a Woman Legislator

SORTING APPLES FOR MARKET

It takes some shrewdness to sort out good legislative measures that are worth working for, just as it does to sort and ship apples.

Mrs. Hathaway has been called the "Champion of Women," and the labor people and farmers pin their faith to her.

Men in the Montana legislature call her Mrs. Hasher-way; but they say it is a good way.

"She is the biggest man in the House," said one legislator. "Yet she weighs but 115 pounds."

WHEN HER PLACE IS IN THE HOME, SHE CAN CARE FOR THE SICK, BAKE BREAD, SERVE A GOOD MEAL, RAISE HER OWN POULTRY, MAKE A GARDEN, MILK COWS, DO HER OWN LAUNDRY WORK, SEW, USE A HAMMER, SAW AND PLANE .

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD EVERY TIME

Whether Mrs. Hathaway is driving home an argument for a legislative measure or merely putting together wooden boxes in which to ship her apples to market, she can nail the thing she is after with a sure blow.

Helena newspapers credit her with having made the "most forceful and eloquent talk of the special session when she was speaking on the seed grain bill."

It is hinted that Mrs. Hathaway, whose hair is really red, as she owns, stands a perfectly good chance of being another "lady from Montana" on the Democratic ticket if she wants to be.

SHE CAN GATHER APPLES AS WELL AS BALLOTS

SHE HAS TAKEN PREMIUMS AT STATE FAIRS ON HER CANNED GOODS

Notes and Comment

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Have Women Time?

THIS war is bringing tremendous tasks to men—tasks that often occupy men in high positions all day, and far into the night. Yet every one of them if he is truly patriotic, is expected to find time to form an opinion and cast a vote. There would be general disapproval of the attitude of the Archbishop of Canterbury, if the story related of him is true—that he lately told a newspaper reporter he worked seventeen hours a day, and had no time to form an opinion on the labor question.

One of the stock objections to equal suffrage has alwaye been that women would not have time to fit themselves to vote intelligently without neglecting their household duties. Few women have duties that take as much time as those of the heads of great industries, or of Government departments. Yet all these men carrying enormous responsibilities on their shoulders find time to vote—or can find it if they wish. Even President Wilson went back to New Jersey to cast his vote.

It is sometimes said that a man's business gives him the experience that shows him how to run the Government, while a woman's does not. But this is a delusion. The Archbishop of Canterbury did not feel that his ecclesiastical labors qualified him to solve the problems of a wholly different kind of labor. The surgeon does not learn from his work how to run a post office, nor the lawyer how to pave a street, nor the butcher how to select school teachers or policemen, or the baker how to equip an army or put out a fire. No man's daily work gives him an insight into more than one or two of the many matters with which government has to deal; and the average woman's work as mother and housekeeper gives her an insight into a few of the most important. Men and women together have more knowledge than either sex alone; and the combined wisdom of both will be needed for the arduous task of rebuilding the world after the war.

A Gold Brick for Germany

FRANCHISE reform is a burning question, even in militaristic Germany, and even in war time. The present system, under which about one-fourth of the men elect three-fourths of the Reichstag, has long been the object of strong protest; and the Kaiser had promised franchise reform, as a war measure. But, emboldened by recent military successes, the framers of the so-called reform bill have offered the German people a gold brick. It proposes to perpetuate plural voting, and most of the old abuses, with the smallest possible modicum of change. Dr. Dernburg himself is reported in the conservative Frankfurter Zeitung as saying, in a recent address in Frankfort:

"We must fight against the foe within as well as against the foe without. The whole power of the Fatherland party is in the hands of reactionary despots, the very men who have upheld despotic government, unequal suffrage, and class privilege.

"This party has developed into a powerful weapon against progress, with the press of the land-owners and the great interests as its organ. Witness the saying of the notorious Herr von Oldenburg-Janushau, 'If we get equal suffrage in Prussia, then we have lost the war.'"

By equal suffrage, he meant only equal suffrage for men—the principle of one man, one vote. But it is interesting to see the reactionaries in Germany using exactly the same argument against franchise reform for men that the reactionaries in America are using against the ballot for women. Toryism is of a piece, all the world over.

Count the Girls In

PERHAPS the most interesting and illuminating of the many books lately published about Russia is Ernest Poole's "The Dark People." It is a sympathetic study by a man who made his investigations on the spot, and it throws light upon many things that have been obscure to most Americans. Incidentally, it shows that woman suffrage does some good even when it is tried under the most disadvantageous circumstances—in this case, in a nation that has been kept for centuries in compulsory ignorance.

For many years, it has been the custom for the Russian village to apportion the communal land among the various peasant families. A new apportionment is made about once in twenty years. Mr. Poole says:

"Land is a passion with the Russian peasant. In a very literal sense, his life depends upon it. So it is, too, with the women. And when the revolution granted woman suffrage, all over Russia, the peasant women suddenly awoke to the fact, and used their new power to make one, and only one, demand—land for their daughters. Hitherto in the village divisions the land had been allotted according to the number of male children in each family. Now, declared the mothers, every girl must be counted in!"

This is clearly reasonable, since the girls as well as the boys have to be fed from the land; and it is doubly right, since the Russian peasant women have always worked on the land side by side with the men. Yet it took woman suffrage to open people's eyes to the need of this perfectly obvious piece of justice and fair play. In Russia, certainly, no peasant woman hereafter will ever say that the right to vote has nothing to do with the chance to earn a living!

Harder Still

WOMEN as well as men are getting many kinds of new experience by the war, which will be useful to them after the war is over. The same is true of the struggle for the ballot. It has taught many women how to pull together and do team play. At Indianapolis the other day, when Mrs. Catt said that Mrs. Maud Wood Park in her work at Washington for the Federal Amendment had won the good will and respect of all the Senators, even of those who are opposed to suffrage, Dr. Anna H. Shaw added, "And she has also won the confidence and respect of all the women who have worked with her—which was harder."

Women particularly need to learn team play, because that is the most effective way to get things done, and because their isolated method of doing their work has not tended to prepare them to work together. The women's clubs, the reform movements, and now the great war, are making a revolution in women's thoughts and ways. The old wish to help their families and to do good to others will always be there, but it will be worked out more intelligently and on a broader scale.

Kindergarten Teachers

THERE are nearly four million small children in the United States who cannot receive the benefits of kindergarten teaching, because there are not enough kindergartens. The Council of National Defense has lately called attention to this fact, and to the importance of spreading kindergarten advantages more widely; and Congress has made an appropriation to promote kindergarten training. It is felt that we cannot begin too early to lay the foundations of good citizenship.

One vital point that should be borne in mind in this connection is the need of better pay for kindergarten teachers. It is a common belief that a teacher's salary ought to be in inverse ratio to the age of the pupils, those who train the little ones getting the least. But it is at this early age that the most lasting impressions are made. A really good kindergarten teacher probably does more to promote good citizenship than the average college president.

The shortage in the supply of teachers, due to poor pay, is especially acute in the kindergarten department. In at least one American city that prides itself upon being intellectual, so few girls are fitting themselves for kindergarten work that if a kindergarten teacher falls ill, it is almost impossible for her to get a substitute, and she often drags herself to school when quite unfit to go, because there is no one to take her place. The evils of overwork are thus added to those of underpay. If a wide extension of kindergarten training is desirable—and unquestionably it is—the Bureau of Education should do what it can to encourage liberal salaries for kindergartens.

It is of interest in this connection to remember that in our Western states the granting of equal suffrage gave an immediate and marked stimulus to the kindergarten movement. Women realize more keenly than most men the needs of the very little children.

"Seth Way"

A ROMANCE of the New Harmony Community, by Caroline Dale Owen (Mrs. C. H. Snedecker), Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

This book is that rare product, a really good historical novel. It describes with ability, vividness and sympathy an interesting humanitarian experiment carried on in the early days of Indiana. The author assures us that everything which may seem improbable in the story is true, and that the strange adventures of its heroine were those of a good and beautiful woman who was really a member of the New Harmony settlement.

Shin Shin Fujin

By Madame Kimura Komako

MME. KIMURA KOMAKO
(A New True Woman of Japan)

MY fundamental demand for woman suffrage is based upon the differences between the sexes. The two different natures and energies of the masculine and feminine types are the two great symbols in the original creative power of the universe. In order to secure society and to establish its advancement this philosophy of sex differentiation is absolutely necessary.

参政権婦人

THE JAPANESE SUFFRAGIST

Under a supremely masculine policy, the laws of the country to which I belong are constructed so that no women have power to enter into the political circle. Yet any fundamental understanding of the duties and rights of our social existence cannot be had without political self-realization. In Japan, where I belong, though there are a few women who want to explain the rights and capacities of their sex, they must keep the mouth closed and remain dumb.

Such is my country.

I shall not criticize Europe now fighting for life, but here in this United States, where I am living and observing, the woman suffrage movement is successful almost everywhere, and is advancing with steady steps. In 1869 the state of Wyoming won the right of woman suffrage. And then, last year, in 1917, New York state brilliantly gained its right of suffrage. Even now in all the other states the fight is going steadily on, led by prominent suffragists.

It is really a wonder of wonders.

On the 27th of October, 1917, on the day of the great parade on Fifth Avenue, in New York, I marched with the women, and I beheld a systematic and magnificent sight. At that time I could not refrain from thinking about our lovely country and the condition of our sisters in Japan.

The secluded dream of the masculine policy of our country was awakened by the sound of bombardment from American Black Ships (we called Kuro Fune). This was more than fifty years ago, just about the time that the pioneer suffragists in the United States stood on the firm rock of political self-realization and beheld the dawn of the suffragist movement. There is no doubt but that in our country this movement has lingered far behind. Yet there, too, this atmosphere, the atmosphere of the suffragist movement, is undeniable. It is our social and evolutional destiny. Woman suffrage is the high tide which is dashing toward yonder shore, rolling in on waves of good and evil.

The great conflict in Europe is giving strength to this movement and will carry forward its advancement. On the sixteenth of March, 1913, six years ago, I proclaimed woman suffrage in the midst of Tokio—this was the very first suffrage meeting in Japan—and organized Shin Shin Fujin Kai (The New True Woman Society), and published the magazine Shin Shin Fujin (The New True Woman) as the organ of this movement. But in no free way could I express my opinion in the paper nor even in public speech. I had to hide my thought in the sleeves of a literary garment and under the vague title of "the woman question." On such a vast topic I could scarcely spread my thought.

The sisters in the United States may laugh at the idea that I had no power to proclaim woman suffrage boldly, but let me quote here a few lines from the Japanese law: "Women and young men (young men under twenty years of age) are not allowed to come to political meetings; also not allowed to become organizers." My movement was absolutely forbidden under these few lines of our stony-hearted and fanatical old law. Before I started in Japan, at the time of the Okuma's Cabinet, an effort was made to send a plea to Congress to leave out the word "women" from this law. I met Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Minister of Justice, at that time, and a member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a member of the House of Representatives and the leader of the Doshi Kai. (Now he is leader of the Ken Sei Kai.) This party was then the largest in numbers in the House of Representatives. I told them my opinion. Mr. Ozaki agreed to my idea, and Mr. Adachi is contemplating this movement with great interest.

Unrolling the scroll of the history of our country, tracing it up to the ancient time, one finds the ancestral goddess of our country to be Ama-Terasu-O-Mikami, "the Lady of the Light." She was the feminine element, the divine mistress of creation. One follows down to the era of Jin-go-ko-go, an empress who reigned over Corea. I behold her brave figure. So in the history of our country we can find the brilliant spirits of many females whose political activities were really great.

At present Japan is standing at its most important moment. She never before had such activity. The contact with the European war, the Siberian question, the Chinese question, and the question of the international relation with the United States, a relation which must be most friendly and needs our vital patriotic emotion, all press for attention. So many affairs are longing and waiting the feminine hand to touch and heal them. Such a busy autumn approaching for us!

From the experience of my life, which is like unto the mounting waves on the stormy ocean, from my intellectual training, philosophic, religious and artistic, in which my external experience and internal intellect are humanized, I have dared formulate this one political opinion. Fervently I wish I could publish and spread this opinion. In this intention I will publish the magazine "The Japanese Suffragist" as my political organ. I am going to continue my work which I was obliged to stop in Japan. This magazine will be printed both in Japanese and English, and will be sent all over Japan, the United States and Europe. My supreme hope in proclaiming this declaration is that it will inspire better understanding and more friendship between the United States and Japan. It is also to be a prophetic cry foretelling the dawn of the peace of the world.

The sisters in the United States, the sisters in Japan and the sisters in the international suffrage movement, I trust, will all agree to my plan and aid me. I say again, the social philosophy which will bring forth the prosperity of society and the peace of the world must be based upon the recognition of the inherent differences and complementariness of the two sexes—male boldness, female pureness—masculine fortitude, feminine gentleness.

Brothers of the male nature, in Japan and the United States, who occupy governmental positions, I pray all of you do not let this policy—whereby a glorious guardianship of civilization by both sexes can be established on the earth—please do not let this policy stand so long in unmated loneliness.

EAST MEETS WEST AND BOTH SMILE

Madame Kimura Komako, who was editor of a feminist journal in Japan for some time before coming to this country, and Miss Rose Young, editor-in-chief of the Woman Citizen.

Women's Wit in War Work

OHIO suffragists have found a specific field of war service in "maintaining school standards."

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association had been active in war service work, co-operating with various committees, state and national, formed for that special purpose, but it wanted its own war work, and now it has found it. "The Maintenance of School Standards" is a special branch of the Department of Educational Propaganda, one of the important departments under the Woman's Committee of the Ohio Conncil of Defense.

The decision to adopt this special work was reached at a joint conference of a committee appointed from the suffrage association by Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton, and Miss Belle Sherwin, who is head of the Woman's Committee and was recently appointed by the Governor a member of the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Upton instigated the work and in a recent talk before the Woman's Committee, urged the necessity of looking closely to the welfare of the public schools.

A KILL-the-Rat campaign is on in Atlanta, Ga., and rat killing week was the big feature of the April calendar in that city. This novel campaign was started by the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association and is being waged from patriotic motives. The suffragists are hoping the movement will be statewide and they are encouraged to believe that it will extend beyond the state borders, Birmingham, Ala., papers having complimented the women highly upon their campaign. Suffragists point to statistics to prove that rats have destroyed more human lives than all the wars waged since history began, and that they consume enough food to feed the Allies. It is a campaign for the conservation of life, health and food, the suffragists maintain.

IF large farm crops are needed to win the war, Iowa's 16,000 women farm owners and managers, together with the hundreds of wives and daughters of farmers engaged in farm work, propose to do their share. Under the leadership of Mrs. John Rutledge of Fort Dodge, recently appointed agricultural chairman for Iowa under the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and president of the Iowa Association of Women Farmers, the farm women of the state are planning an extraordinary drive for the banner farm and garden crops in the history of the state. The Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Anna B. Lawther, of Dubuque, is president, from the very beginning has taken an aggressive stand for food conservation and increased crops and is this year enlarging its scope of war-time activities to include an even more active participation in the food production work.

Mrs. Rutledge, a woman farmer of high standing, whose knowledge of suffrage is as thorough as her knowledge of farming, is giving the farm women of the state the benefit of her practical experience in organizing the campaign for larger crops. "As Iowa is practically one big farm, I do not expect to recommend any radical changes," said Mrs. Rutledge in outlining her plans for the summer's work. "I would not suggest that the women attempt any new line of agricultural assistance to the Government except in those particulars recommended by the Government in its food conservation campaign. I shall urge that the women give attention to the usual lines of farm work, such as the testing of seed corn, ordering garden seeds early and with forethought, enlarging of gardens, canning more vegetables and fruit, gathering the eggs more carefully to prevent waste, raising more chickens and eliminating waste from the kitchens. I would like to see an army of College Agricultural recruits organized among our college women who would be willing to help the farm women raise chickens, care for their gardens and can their fruits and vegetables. I believe that this work is just as patriotic as any in which the young women could possibly engage, although it may not be as romantic as some lines of work, and that it will have tremendous value in the winning of the war."

IOWA suffragists plan to turn to the farm also to aid them in raising funds for the Women's Oversea Hospitals. The idea was suggested at the meeting of the First Congressional District, at Fairfield, following an address by Miss Lawther on war work and the Oversea Hospitals. The plan calls for women living in towns to work certain days a week for farm women for definite wages, the wages to be turned over to the Fund for the Oversea Hospitals. The idea is considered entirely feasible for many parts of the state and the matter will be taken up in the counties at once. Iowa recommends the idea to other agricultural states.

The launching of the Third Liberty Loan campaign found the women of Iowa well prepared to do their share of the work. Mrs. W. W. Marsh, a prominent suffragist, was in charge of this work, and organized her workers in every county and district.

KENTUCKY suffragists took an active part in the third Liberty Loan drive of that state. Under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, who was appointed chairman of the speakers' division of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, "three-minute speakers" were placed in factories, community gatherings, clubs, theaters and all large meeting places. Some thirty-two prominent suffragists were on the list to speak in the theaters and equally as active a campaign was carried on throughout the different parts of the city.

IT was evident from the solid negative vote cast by the Louisiana Congressmen on January 10 that they had neglected to study the suffrage situation in New Orleans and acquaint themselves with the suffrage sentiment in their own state. About a year ago the Louisiana League for Suffrage came into being at the home of Mrs. William J. O'Donnell and now, domiciled in a beautiful southern mansion, is waging a campaign for 1,000 members.

In addition to doing this big work the members of the League have raised close to $900 for patriotic war service work. Within a fortnight the League members finished 200 garments for the Red Cross. They have supplied 600 books and magazines to Camp Nicholls and such acceptable articles as ice cream, eggs, sugar fruit, ice chests and tables to the boys in camp, and the Red Cross was well remembered from the patriotic fund.

It was through Mrs. O'Donnell, president of the League, that the various suffrage associations came together and unified the activities of the state under the organization known as The Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana.

Suffrage House is being put to many good uses and makes a delightful gathering place for the New Orleans women who are pushing forward and making progress in suffrage fields, even though they must go unaided by their congressional delegation.

THE Baltimore suffragists are calling out to the suffragists of that state to be of good cheer, despite the recent unfavorable action of the Legislature on the question of woman suffrage. Possibly to allay any disappointment that may have arisen in the minds and the hearts of the women and to prove their gallantry, the Legislature decided to permit women to vote for church vestrymen in Allegany County. The bill has been signed by the governor and has now become a law.

Calling attention to the fact that our Allies are confronted by a serious shortage of food and conservation must be carried on in every way, the Baltimore suffragists are urging all their members to sign the little green cards by which they pledge themselves to have war gardens this summer. The women are also urged to join the Land Army and have a suffrage unit. And then for good measure all who can are asked to give their services on behalf of a community kitchen to be "manned, managed and administered by suffragists."

The drive for $1,000, Maryland's share of the fund necessary to maintain the Women's Oversea Hospitals, goes steadily forward, the completion of the quota being not far distant.

The Woman Suffrage League of Maryland will hold its annual convention the latter part of May.

THE Kenton County Equal Franchise Association of Covington, Kentucky, was hostess at a brilliant military ball in April in honor of the officers and men stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. The proceeds from the affair went to the Laura Clay Ambulance Fund, which is a special war service contribution of the Kentucky suffragists, named in honor of Kentucky's famous suffrage leader.

SIXTY consecutive Wheatless Days will be observed by the Equal Suffrage League of Lynchburg, Virginia. The members of the League have pledged themselves neither to purchase nor use wheat for a period of two months and the hope is expressed by the suffragists that the movement will grow to be state-wide. The chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond has made a personal pledge to eat no wheat for the duration of the war and is urging others to take a similar stand.

What You Can Do With Your Vote in the City

"THE scientific administration of the city is an achievement for the Twentieth Century," says Charles Zueblin, writing on municipal administration in 1916.

"There is no denying," James Bryce had said of American city government twenty years earlier, "that city government is a conspicuous failure in the United States."

Thus two authorities bear witness to the fact that the modern city, unprepared for, undreamt of, by the founders of American government is still in the experimental stage. Bryce wrote when all was chaos and corruption, and Zueblin when constructive criticism and experimentation were beginning to bring order.

In the Revolutionary period there were only five places in the United States with a population of over 8,000. Philadelphia, the largest of these, had 42,000; New York, 33,000. Today there are more than 700 places with a population of over 8,000. New York has 5,602,841; Philadelphia, 1,709,518, and Chicago and San Francisco, which were not in existence in 1787, have respectively 2,497,722 and 463,516. The latter is about an average population among our 50 cities of 100,000 and over.

In 1787, nine-tenths of the people were rural. Today more than one-third live in cities of 8,000 and over, and so manifold and so complex are the collective activities of these municipalities that their total annual governmental expense is estimated at at least half a billion dollars. New York alone spent in 1915 $200,000,000, and Chicago $86,000,000. The average city employs many more officials than the national government did in 1787. New York employs 100,000, 85,000 of them steadily, a total in this one city one-fifth as great as the number employed by the national government today.

The city of the early republic was the village of today. There was nothing in the experience of the Fathers to tell them how to plan for the government of these villages grown mammoth. So as they grew they got along as best they might and gradually settled down, the majority of them, into a form of government modeled on the federal government.

WHATEVER its size, the city, like the village, the county and the town, exists by the grace of the state, from which it has a charter, like the village, as an incorporated place. Its function is, first, like the other local units, to carry out state law, and, second, to perform its own business. The *Evening Mail* gives the following partial list of state laws which affect the city of New York:

"The metropolitan election district law affects this city. The tax laws and civil service rules also apply. Of very large importance, as affecting the physical needs of our millions of citizens, are the health laws. The Tenement House Act affects the greater part of this population. The Municipal Court Act defines the procedure for the municipal courts of this city and the codes of civil and of criminal procedure."

Some of these laws apply to all local units in the state; others, like the Municipal Court Act and the Tenement House Law, to the city alone.

The city charter itself is a state law, a state law especially designed to fit a particular city or group of cities. Most states have three classes of charter, those for cities of 100,000 and over; those for cities of 25,000 to 100,000, and those for cities of less than 25,000. A few states have no such general laws, but pass the charter of each city as a law by itself fitted to the special needs of that city. The charter is the frame of government, the organic law of the city. It covers, or attempts to cover, every aspect of city government, and its provisions are made effective by city laws or ordinances. The charter is to the city what the constitution is to the state and federal government, and the ordinances are parallel to state and federal laws. Most cities are so dependent on the state that if any condition arises not specifically provided for in the charter they have to go to the state Legislature for special legislation, often on the smallest matters. Thus the city of Chicago had to apply to the Illinois Legislature for legislation allowing her to regulate the width of cartwheels to be used on her streets. Saratoga had to put a law through the New York Legislature in order to be able to license dogs.

NOT all charter laws are as rigid as this; some states so frame city charters as to give the citizens wide leeway in the passage of local ordinances not specifically provided for at the time the charter was drawn up.

Some state charter laws are broader still. They allow localities which decide to incorporate to make their own charters, which may be voted on by the citizens without submission to the Legislature, provided the provisions are not in conflict with state law. The states which have this city "Home Rule" in respect to charter making are Missouri, California, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas, Ohio, Nebraska, Arizona and Connecticut.

Roughly classified, the forms of city government provided for in American city charters are the so-called "federal" type—the older and commoner type characteristic of the 19th century—the Short Ballot, the Commission and the Commission-City Manager types, as worked out in the 20th century.

The federal form is the outgrowth of that early period when cities were not understood, or their later growth anticipated. It provides a government of three parts, legislative, executive and judicial.

THE legislative body is the common council or board of aldermen elected generally by wards and varying in number of members from 9 in Boston to 138 in Philadelphia. In many cities aldermen or councilmen receive no pay, but in cities like New York their salaries are fairly large. In about one-quarter of our cities the council has an upper and a lower house, but in the rest the two-chamber system has been abandoned. The powers of the legislative body cover the passing of city ordinances, care of city buildings, issuing of franchises and licenses, and city finance, though in most cities the mayor and financial officials share control in matters of taxation and appropriation with the council. The period of office of aldermen or councilmen is in the various cities from one to four years.

Of city officials there are many. New York city elects no less than 93 local or central city officials, and this, considering its size, is not a large number.

The chief municipal executive is the mayor. He is responsible for the execution of the laws; he appoints many city officials and he can veto any ordinance of the council, which must then be repassed by a two-thirds vote—often three-fourths in case of financial measures—if it is to become law over his veto. He is practically the head of the police, is responsible for the peace, and has power to call out the local militia to suppress riot. He is elected in most cities for two years; in Boston, New York and Chicago for four years.

Besides the mayor there are many other officials, some elected, but the greater number appointed. Among the officials generally elected are auditor, treasurer, engineer, assessor, tax collector. The school board is often elected. Heads of the various departments (health, police, etc.) are generally appointed.

OUR three largest cities are of the Federal type, Philadelphia and Chicago the straight federal type, New York a somewhat modified type. Chicago has a city council of 70 aldermen elected and the following elective executive officials: mayor, treasurer, clerk, chief and 30 associate justices. The heads of 21 departments and 23 boards are appointed by the mayor with the consent of the city council.

In all cities, side by side with the city government the county government persists. In Chicago this county government adds an element of great complexity to the city administration.

Philadelphia has a two-chambered legislative body, 48 members in the upper, or select, council, 90 in the common council. These are elected by wards. The mayor, receiver of taxes and city solicitor are elected at large. The city treasurer and city controller are, through a technicality, classed among elective county employes.

The mayor of Philadelphia appoints, with the approval of the council, the heads of nine departments, which are, like those of most great cities, subdivided into bureaus whose heads are appointed by the department head. Salaries of aldermen and officials in these great cities are comparatively large; the mayors of Chicago and Philadelphia receive respectively $18,000 and $12,000. M. S. B.

Settled in Arkinda

Arkinda Correspondence, Foreman Sun

THE subject of "Woman Suffrage" was discussed by all the distinguished preachers, lawyers and teachers of this vicinity last Wednesday night. The discussion ranged from Adam and Eve, through both Old and New Testament, including Revelation, thence through following decades to the present highly enlightened age. It ranged in time from 8 o'clock p. m. to 10 o'clock a. m. Through this long and heated discussion the question was forever settled that women have an absolute right to vote.

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Democratic Ideals
A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY
By Olympia Brown
Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.
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"*THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these.*"—*Christian Work.*

After the Vote Is Won

THE New York City Woman Suffrage Party has voted to turn its entire borough organization into war service committees. To this end, a change has been made from a Central War Service Committee to five war committees, corresponding to the five borough organizations. The Central War Service Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. Louis Slade, has made a record for service which will act as a spur to the Boroughs. A brief summary of this work shows 32,000 recruiting posters placed about the city; bureau of enrollment for women seeking to do war work established; $10,000 donated for a Y. M. C. A. Unit for colored troops at Camp Upton; $12,000 for a Y. M. C. A. Unit for white troops at Plattsburgh; $500 to Knights of Columbus for camp centers; a war garden in the Bronx; over $170,000 raised for the Red Cross; $956,600 worth of Liberty Bonds sold in the first and second issues; Naval Unit to furnish knitted garments for men of the battleship Missouri; through its knitting bureau 1,219 garments furnished to the Red Cross; 11,700 women supplied to act as registrars in the taking of State Military Census; house to house canvass and 100,000 Hoover Pledge Cards distributed; Food Conservation lectures and food exhibits; help in selection of women to serve in France and to city officials and military officers in many emergencies, such as addressing thousands of envelopes, and other clerical work.

WHILE the City Party is pursuing its war service program and sending its sale of War Saving Stamps well past the $20,000 mark, the Party is not unmindful of the near approach of Enrollment Day—May 25. Thousands of leaflets will be distributed in the assembly districts, acquainting the new voters with the intricacies of enrollment and registration. Mass meetings will be held and prominent men of all political faiths will be invited to speak.

It is estimated that 75,000 women voters in Greater New York have been reached through the classes in civics and citizenship, which have been held under the auspices of the Woman Voter's Council of the City Party. This work will be carried on with increased vigor in preparation for Enrollment Day.

TWO events of more than usual significance mark the Brooklyn suffrage calendar for the month of May. The first will be a farewell luncheon given by the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association which will feature the disbanding of this organization. Founded in 1869, this association at one time had Henry Ward Beecher in the presidential chair and its career has been one of wide service to the cause.

The second event will be the Prohibition luncheon given by the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Party. Believing that the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment will be one of the most important measures that will come before the next Legislature, the Brooklyn Suffrage Party feels the new voters should be fully informed upon the question, especially as candidates for the Legislature will be determined at the primary elections in September, and will be voted upon at the regular election in November. Speakers will be present to give both sides of the question.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party is constantly enrolling new members. "We have much to offer them," says Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the party chairman. "We can give civic instruction on a broad, impartial scale, we can help them to size up men and measures in a less biased way than can a political club, we can give them association with a body of women noted for their democratic spirit, their ability to work ardently for practical results, their devotion to high ideals for their sex, all of which is stimulating and uplifting."

Learning How

DURING the first two weeks in May, a series of lectures was held before the women of Best & Co., upon matters of voting, the Woman Voters Council co-operating with the firm of Best & Co. in the interest of all women employed in that establishment. Two lectures, "Why You Should Vote," and "When and How to Vote," were given by Mrs. Louise Fowler Gignoux to the Best & Co. women in three different groups, between 8.30 and 9 a. m. In the language of one who attended: "Most interesting and significant were the enthusiasm and appreciation, and the attendance was most satisfying."

Republicans to Enroll Women

NEW YORK CITY Republicans, with the aid of the Republican women leaders, are rapidly completing arrangements for an aggressive campaign to enroll as many Republican women voters as possible on May 25, the registration date. The woman's division of the Republican county party has completed its organization in all election districts, and a house-to-house canvass of the women voters is now under way. At least 4,000 women will be engaged in this work before the campaign is completed.

The Governor Appoints

GOVERNOR WHITMAN has appointed Mrs. Nina T. L'Hommedieu of Medina, New York, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion. This appointment places the control of the board in the hands of women.

May Be New York's First Woman Legislator

ROCKLAND COUNTY voters are booming Mrs. William A. Serven of Pearl River, Rockland County, to represent the county in the New York Assembly. Several county papers have editorially endorsed her, and the women and many Republican men are backing her.

Mrs. Serven was the chairman of Rockland County for the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in the 1917 suffrage campaign. In the last six weeks she made forty-five political speeches in her county and brought it into the fold with a majority of 500.

She can start into her own campaign with a speaking acquaintance with almost every one in Rockland County, having personally canvassed most of the 11,384 men voters last year and having interviewed most of their wives, as well, on the suffrage question.

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Practical Investments for Women

Present and Future Protection

WHAT does the woman citizen know about investments? Does she know as much as the man citizen? Having asked the question, we will try to answer it.

Frequently the man citizen knows just as little about investments as the woman citizen, except the investment of life insurance. It is unusual to find a man who does not carry insurance as present protection to his family and as future income to himself when his earning capacity will be on the decrease; but the woman citizen is a step behind the man citizen—not because she would not be as open to the value of insurance as protection and investment, but simply because men prefer to sell to men, and so she has not had the opportunity to learn the facts. Only when you have trained expert women salesmen to present the facts will you have a proportionate number of women appreciating the value of insurance as protection and investment.

There are many uses to which insurance can be put: the professional woman needs it as a protection and as the only way of creating an estate, as her estate so definitely depends upon her mental ability; the business woman needs insurance to increase her credit; the young mother can guarantee a college education for her child by taking out insurance on herself in favor of the daughter; the independent woman needs insurance to protect herself against her decreasing earning capacity. Insurance guarantees her present protection and a future monthly income for life. The independent business women that have never realized the value of saving a cent in their lives would do well to look into insurance, for they will find in it an answer to the problem of economic equality. It is the duty of every progressive woman to create an independent estate for herself just as it is the duty of every man to create an estate for himself.

Ninety-seven per cent of the persons who reach the age of 55 are either wholly or partly dependent upon charity. Only 5 per cent of our population reach old age in a position of financial independence. This would not be so if the message and the facts of insurance could be delivered to the woman citizen. The economic stability of the country depends upon scientific saving. The best earner, if she be a careless spender, is a detriment to the community. Insurance is the most scientific method of saving.

Insurance in the form of an endowment is something which every thinking independent woman should consider seriously. Consider it seriously and then investigate the fact, if for no other reason than to be informed as a citizen in regard to the business which is one of the largest branches of the financial business of the world.

CORINNE V. LOOMIS.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
Is for Sale on News Stands

CHARMING FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT—June 1st to October 1st; central, near Fifth Avenue.
Exceptional terms for suffragists; accommodate three to five persons.
Apply, Robertson, 35 West 58th Street, by letter.

JEAN CORTHALS, Soldat Belge, Burgerbuurt, Amersfoort, Holland, wants used stamps. Here is his postal-card received by the *Woman Citizen:*

MR. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:—

Forgive me my daring in writing you these few words. I am a Belgian interned soldier and should like very much collecting used postage stamps to pass the longness of my captivity.

I dare hope, Mr. Editor-in-Chief, you will be so kind as to insert in your esteemed paper of advertisement, for which I thank you very much beforehand.

With all my kindest regards I remain, sir.

Yours respectfully, J. CORTHALS.

North Carolina Makes History

FOR the first time in the history of North Carolina a woman stood before the Supreme Court of that state, on April 24, and argued in the capacity of attorney-at-law. Miss Lucy Alexander of Charlotte was the attorney, and so well did she present her case that the Chief Justice presiding came down from the bench and complimented her. The press refers to the matter as an "historical occasion."

Suffragetting in Texas

MRS. NONIE B. MAHONEY

THE annual report of the Dallas, Texas, Equal Suffrage Association is now out, and it leaves small room for wonder as to why Texas women have won primary suffrage.

"If all the suffrage clubs in the United States were to keep up to the record of work set last year by the Dallas Association, the cause of suffrage would go over the top with a victory drive that would end the struggle for all the country," said a National American Woman Suffrage Association official when she read the report.

Here are some of the activities of the association as a whole:

During the year the city has been divided into "precincts" and each precinct organized for suffrage work. Twelve regular, five called, and two mass meetings were held. Two banquets and two large luncheons were given. Members have taken part in three parades and one Red Cross rally.

As an association, Dallas suffragists have supported the $1,000,000 Road Bond issue; the Dallas County Women's Free Rest Room; prohibition as a war measure, and every phase of conservation and war relief. It has sent messages of protest against closing the University of Texas and against immoral conditions in the training camps, among other protests.

It has not merely condemned, it has commended. It commended the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for its offer of 2,000,000 members for war work, and Hon. Champ Clark for his assistance in the committee on suffrage.

And it has not only endorsed and protested and commended, thus showing the awareness of the Texans on every public movement, but how it has worked!

The association served lunches to the men at registration booths; last summer they did mending for soldiers stationed at the Fair Grounds, and furnished them reading matter and delicacies. The members distributed 450 Hoover pledge cards, sold 285 Red Cross picture tickets; $400 worth of Red Cross benefit tickets, and managed a Red Cross Steer auction and raffle, netting about $10,000. And they have been continuously active at the recreational canteen for private soldiers.

The suffrage "team" won a $25 and a $10 prize for securing pledges for the Federated Charities Finance Campaign. Strong committees were active in the anti-vice crusade, and were responsible for evolving a plan for establishing fourteen community markets during 1917 whereby hundreds of dollars' worth of green vegetables were conserved. The association adopted a baby, Mattie Lee Wilson, and saved her life, by furnishing her with good milk all summer. "Food for thought" was also furnished their "adopted" Congressman, Hon. Hatton W. Sumners, to whom the *Woman Citizen* has been sent each month, "with the hope," says the Association's recording secretary, "of saving a good man's vote."

The suffragists of Dallas have the distinction of forming the first auxiliary of the Dallas chapter of the American Red Cross and of having seen its output grow steadily every month since it was organized on May 1, 1917. Besides contributing in membership fees and benefit *Dance Revue* funds of $350, it has sent in, since the first of January, 1918, 27,433 finished articles from its work rooms. The association is furnishing a state field secretary and a county chairman for the War Saving and Thrift Stamp Societies, and a chairman of the Reserve Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the 11th Federal District whose systematic work resulted in collecting $13,000,000 of the $76,000,000 quota for the district.

These are things done by the association collectively. Now, hark to the saga of individuals, the achievements performed by the officers.

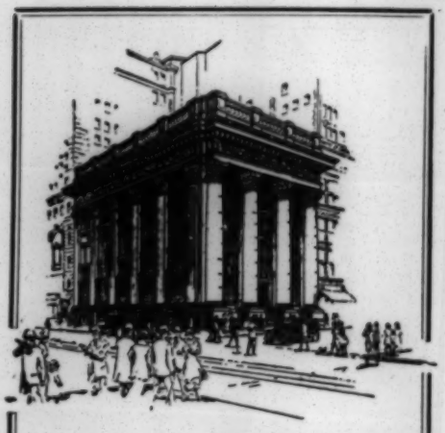
Having been launched into leadership, just as the United States entered into the world war, the president, Mrs. I. Jalonick, and her force of co-laborers, have carried on almost every kind of enterprise. Mrs. Jalonick's personal achievements have been wide-ranging and have included marching at the head of the suffrage column in the Patriotic Parade; making a food survey and distributing Hoover cards; presiding at a banquet.

Satisfactory headquarters for the association were provided for a brief period by Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, the first vice-president, who has attended state and national conventions as delegate. She has organized the work and has visited the state legislature and the Congress of the United States. At the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention in December, Mrs. Mahoney was elected a national director. She assisted in procuring the endorsement of every convention held in Dallas during the year and directed the most stupendous endorsement campaign in the suffrage history of Texas. One of the state's brainest men, Hon. Barry Miller, promised her his vote and loyalty, if he could be assured that 5,000 women of Texas wanted the vote. Inside of three days she secured a petition containing the names of 10,000 women who want the ballot. The climax of her work was the presentation of this petition and its acceptance by Mr. Miller before the legislature and the passage by the legislature of the bill granting women the vote in primary elections.

The legislative committee, Mrs. E. B. Reppert, chairman, has sent out more than 200 letters, 100 telegrams and night letters to members of federal and state legislatures. She has a record of 60 messages, at a cost of $82, relative to the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

To Mrs. Reppert's committee also belongs the credit of securing the endorsement of suffrage by the General Assembly of Presbyterians and of the Southern Baptist Convention at their session in November, and of the National Letter Carriers' Convention.

"Perhaps in years to come, under a different administration," modestly adds the official recorder of this series of achievements, "a more *successful* year's work may be registered. But a year of more varied interests, efforts and achievements than that of 1917-1918 is an impossibility."



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Hand-made Gowns, simple scallops and dainty fine Hand-Embroidery on Nainsook. **$1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.75 to 37.50.**

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